THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1238.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*
AGAINST
Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Doctor Willon,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Philips, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state

a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather---wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of

LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

Pittsylvania, July 19th, 1804.

Stono Academy,

WHICH is situated in a high, healthy part of the county, about two miles above the confluence of Cascade and Dan river, on the plantation of P. Williams, where is taught the Latin and Greek Languages, the Arts and Sciences, English Grammar, &c. &c. The above school is taught by Mr. John W. Caldwell, who has taught a school of that description for several years; his attention paid to his pupils, and as a proficient in his profession, has been and is highly laudable. Any gentleman or gentlemen wishing to have their son or sons boarded, to be taught at the above seminary, may get them in at either of the subscribers at the reduced price of 40 dollars for boarding and 16 dollars for tuition. We indulge the hope that as we have been at considerable trouble to get a preceptor, and obliged to give a rapid price for his services, we shall meet the patronage of a generous public.

PERMENAS WILLIAMS.
DAVID RICE. 3w.

P. S. The second year will commence the 13th of September next.

N. B. There will be an exhibition at said school the 23d of August next.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Ash, *Plt.*
AND
John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of	1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of	500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of	200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of	100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of	50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of	30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of	25 ——	10,500
1,500	do.	of	20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of	15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after	2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

PHILADELPAIA, August 6.

IMPORTANT—IT TRUE!

The following extract of a letter from our London correspondent, we believe is the *very latest* received by the Union. It is dated,

"*June* 20, *evening.*

"Since I put up my papers for you this morning, a report is in very active circulation, which is said to have been very generally welcomed all over France, and which reached this country late last night, viz. that PEACE is expected to take place very shortly. Although the public know of no negociation on the part of our government, and are aware of the ingenuity of Stock-brokers in crises like the present, this report was gaining currency in the best informed and most elevated circles.

We have received a regular series of Cobbett's *Political Register*, to the 19th of June. They contain much interesting matter, from which we shall hereafter occasionally select for the columns of the Philadelphia Gazette. In the number for June 2, we find a detailed report of the trial of Cobbett for publishing certain libels upon the earl of Hardwicke, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and several other distinguished characters in that country.—Its great length will preclude its appearance entire, in this Gazette: It will perhaps gratify our readers to give a few extracts at intervals. The following is the evidence produced by the defendant, in support of his loyalty while in America:

Mr. Liston examined by Mr. Richardson.

Q—I believe, sir, you held the situation of British minister in America?—A. I did, from the year 1796, to 1800.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with Mr. Cobbett, the defendant?—A. I was.

Q. Were you acquainted with his general character and conduct?—A. I was.

Q. From your knowledge on that subject, what was his general character and conduct?—Eminently excellent.

Q. What was his general character as to loyalty and attachment to the constitution?—A. That of a zealous defender of the principles of the constitution in all its branches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Attorney General.

Q. Is Mr. Cobbett one of the last men you know who would publish a libel against the government under which he lived?—A. Do you mean with regard to America.

Q. You think then, that he might be induced to publish a libel against any other government than his own?—A. I cannot answer for that.

Q. Is he a man likely to libel a government he was not living under?—A. He might be induced to it. Mr. Cobbett is a gentleman possessing an ardent mind, and he might be induced to libel a government under which he was not living—always excepting his own.

Lord Henry Stewart examined.

Q. I believe your lordship resided with Mr. Liston whilst he was British minister in America?—*A.* I did.

Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. Cobbett there? *A.*—I knew him well.

Q. Will your lordship have the goodness to state what you know of him?—*A.* He is a man the most devotedly attached to the king, the royal family, and to every branch of the constitution.

The jury, it will be recollected, brought him in *guilty*.—In our next, if possible, we will insert Lord Ellenborough's charge to the jury, which contains a lucid exhibition of the evidence and the law in this case.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 17, to a gentleman in this city.

"Europe this moment seems to be in a deplorable situation. A certain powerful man may thank this country for his exaltation on the theatre of the world. Mr. Pitt made him *first consul*—Mr. Addington has made *him an emperor*—and, if we do not relinquish our political system, 'tis probable that the new emperor and the king of Prussia will divide the German empire—*stir if they dare.* I see nothing to hinder its division—nothing but the establishment of peace, and that with an endeavor on all sides to make it a permenant one, can give repose to suffering Europe."

Family Quarrel.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 22, says—"Besides the known disagreements in our Imperial family, between his Majesty Napoleon and his brother, citizen Lucien Bonaparte, his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Bonaparte, has narrowly escaped an affair of honor with Citizen Beauharnois, brother to her Imperial Highness, the Princess Fanny de Beauharnois, consort to Prince Louis. This quarrel originated in the discontent of Citizen Beauharnois, who, though his mother was saluted an Empress, his father decreed an Emperor, his sister made a Princess, and his brother-in-law an Imperial Prince, and a Constable of the Empire, in the same day; he received neither rank nor promotion, but *simply* an annuity of 100,000 livres (4000*l.* sterling) in the month, until he can be better provided for. In the challenge to Prince Louis, Citizen Beauharnois said, that he was a Viscount, when his Imperial Highness was only a *Sans-culotte*; and that he possessed property to the amount of 60,000 livres in the year, when the whole Imperial Bonaparte Family together did not possess an acre of land, or a cottage.

"Citizen Flahault, son to the guillotined Count de Flahault, aid-de camp to his Imperial Highness Prince Louis, carried this letter to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, who ordered the Field Marshal Citizen Murat, to put Citizen Beauharnois under arrest; and, notwithstanding the interference of her Imperial Majesty, Josephine, his mother, he has been exiled, as some say, to the army on the coast; or as others pretend, to join the remainder of the disgraced Bonaparte at Rome.

"We have just received the news by the telegraphe that the Consulta of the Italian Republic has elected our ci-devant First Consul, and their ci-devant President, at present our Emperor, His Majesty Napoleon, their hereditary King of Lombardy; and that a deputation has left Milan, and is on its way to Paris with this offer.

"Each Field Marshall has received from the First Consul a present, in ready money, of 300,000 livres (12,500*l.*) to equip himself. Their regimentals are to be the same as those of the late Marshals de France under the King."

(*London Paper.*)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 5.

National Defence.

Mr. Fox said he did not rise to give any opposition to bringing in the bill moved for by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He did not know whether he should gain any credit from the House, or from the Right Hon. Gentleman, in what he was going to say; but he could assure them, that he had endeavoured, by every effort and consideration he was able to apply to the subject, to impress his own mind with a favourable idea of the bill, and to drive away all prejudices which, from his own slight view of the subject, when it was first opened by the Right Hon. Gentleman, or from the arguments or opinions of others, he might have conceived against it. Another reason which he had to dispose him favourably towards this bill was, that he was decidedly opposed, in principle and in judgment, to all the various plans which had antecedently been brought forward on this subject. He remained, however, confirmed in his disapprobation of the present bill, because he could not conceive it was calculated to fulfil those ends and purposes which it professed to do. In all the objections which had been urged against the various plans proposed by the last Ministry for augmenting the regular army, and thereby the disposable force of the country, one of the strongest and most generally urged objections was, that very fundamental one, indeed, of endeavouring to make a limited force a foundation for a general force. He was clearly of opinion that none could be a more defective mode of defence of the country; and he had uniformly given the same opinion on the subject.—It was not by any means his intention to enter into the question, of how far any of those different modes of defence, which had been proposed, were right or wrong; but he could not help objecting to the mode of enlisting men, first for a limited force, and then, by various artifices, endeavouring to prevail on them to go into a service or force of an unlimited nature. He thought it never could be a good foundation for an unlimited army to be drawn from a source, which in its origin, was supposed to be decidedly and altogether limited. His objection to the present bill, he said, was fundamental; and therefore, though he was extremely desirous to lend his aid towards increasing the force of the country, he could not in the present instance do so. If, however, the bill should, on consideration, be deemed by the House to be a good one, he saw no reason whatever why it should not pass during the course of the present session. It was undoubtedly requisite that the House should have time to read the bill, and to consider it in all its different bearings; if there was any thing essentially wrong in it, there could be no doubt but it would either be totally rejected, or modified in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the House; but if it was found to be absolutely good, in the opinion of a majority of the House, it ought surely to pass as soon as possible. He thought it his duty to make these preliminary observations in the present stage of the business, and should reserve his further opinion till he had an opportunity of reading and considering the whole of the bill, during the future progress of which he should have many opportunities of delivering his sentiments to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the introduction of the bill was not opposed, he would not wish to trespass on the House at the present moment, by entering at large on the subject. There were, however, some points to which he must entreat the indulgence of the House, till he delivered a few observations. He then adverted to the objections which had been made as to ballots, and begged the House to recollect, that till the Militia had reached its lowest number, according to the present plan, the ballot should not be filled up; so that we should have, in the mean time, the advantage of two or three years experience, from which the greatest advantages might reasonably be expected, and from which no present inconveniences could by any means arise.—There was another point which had been alluded to, and which he allowed to be of great weight and consequence; that was, as to the time of service in the regular army. It had been urged by the Right Hon Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Windham,) that the service should be temporary and limited.—He would not deny that such a regulation seemed wise and judicious, if there were no great difficulties in its way. He should always be ready and desirous to listen to and obtain the opinions of the most distinguished military character in the country, on the subject; and if it were found that circumstances would admit of it, when the situation of this country came to be compared with those of the different powers of the continent, so that with a full conviction it could be adopted, he should certainly have no objection to adopt it. The Right Honourable Gentleman paid a compliment to the manner in which Mr. Fox had delivered his sentiments in opposition to the present measure, which he acknowledged to be fair, candid, and explicit. He felt, notwithstanding, that he was completely at issue with him, for he believed there could not be a doubt, but that, taking the country as it now stands, and looking with the most serious attention at its present state of society, the measure of increasing the regular army by immediate supply was not by any means so good or so effectual as by an intermediate one, which could no way so well be had as by an army of reserve. The great object is that if soldiers are wanting, they can with greater safety be detached from such a source than they could from any other, which was founded on the general system of raising them in a regular way.—

Indeed one of its greatest advantages arose from that part of the system of the army of reserve, which is entirely new, and which, by the peculiar mode of arranging the men, gives it a degree of discipline, which cannot well be attained by the united zeal, talents, and perseverance of the officers of the Militia. He denied the effect of Mr. Windham's argument, as to the army of reserve being to recruit men for the regular army. He allowed the utmost scope to the playfulness of his fancy, in supposing that men in that situation would naturally think they had *sown their wild oats*, and would therefore, have no concern with the regular army; on the contrary, he believed, the habits they would in course imbibe, in consequence of their entering into such an intermediate force as the army of reserve, would so far predispose them for a soldier's life, that very few indeed would be found who would not be desirous of sowing over again their wild oats in order to obtain a station in the regular army.

The Right Hon. Gentleman adverted next to the objections which had been adduced against his bill, on account of turning the parish officer into a recruiting officer. If the remark was taken in its literal sense, that a parish officer was to be converted into a commander of soldiers, whom he was to discipline and render fit for the service of the field, it would certainly have a ludicrous effect; but he saw no objection whatever to making the man, who best knows the situation and circumstances of every man in his parish, a kind of recruiting officer to a certain limited extent for the furtherance and promotion of the service of the country. He spurned the idea of raising them in modes similar to those practised by the kidnappers of the slaves in Africa, though some distant allusions had been made to it; and it had been said, that these parish recruiting officers had it in their power to refuse parochial relief to such as should object to go into the army; but this, he contended, was mere illusion. The parish officer, in this, as in every other case, acts under the immediate inspection and cognizance of the Magistrates; and it is impossible that he should have an opportunity of abusing the power put into his hands. At all events, it was however certain, and beyond a doubt, that if he had any temptation to exceed his authority, or abuse his power, under the present bill, that temptation was four fold under the bill of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington,) who so pointedly objected to this. He then adverted to the objection against the degree of compulsion allowed by this bill; and observed, that according to the philosophical, moral, and metaphysical distinction made by two Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Windham and Mr. Addington,) the House and the world would be led to suppose those Gentlemen were enemies to all compulsion, of what kind soever; whereas, the truth is, the present bill gives much less compulsion than was proposed by one, and recommended, but not adopted, by the other; and, in fact, that the compulsion was less oppressive than that which had previously been proposed by Mr. Addington.

In the arguments of one Hon. Gentleman, it had been recommended to him to do nothing; for it was said, we never did better than when we did nothing. Others had, on the contrary, argued, that he had been guilty of too much tardiness and delay in bringing forward the measure. He confessed, that he had been, in some degree, harrassed, distressed, and embarrassed, by these opposite arguments, tho' he acknowledged he was in some degree compensated, by their, at the same time, firing on each other. One Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Addington) had proposed to postpone the present measure for a year; he differed with him altogether. If we do not see occasion for adopting it at the present moment—that is the very time we ought to embrace it, in order to be, at all events, prepared for every attempt, and every attack, that may be made on us, and not trust to the chance of another, whether we may be attacked or not. He insisted here was not a word like individual compulsion in any part of the present system. The fines, in this bill, were by no means so heavy or oppressive as in the bill of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington;) and as to the numbers proposed to be raised, in addition to the regular army, they could not be said to be too great, when it was recollected, that a Right Hon. Gentleman, not then in his place (Mr. Yorke,) had, a few days ago, proposed an augmentation to the army of 50,000 men. He begged pardon of the House for having so long detained them; but he could not, in duty to himself, pass over the arguments urged against the bill, without making the observations on them, which he had submitted to the House.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

DEMOCRATS TURNED MONARCHISTS.

It may afford some instruction to those who are in the habit of receiving the declamations of modern demagogues as the offering of true patriotism, to peruse what the *ci-devant* champions of *liberty* and *equality* in *France, now* say in praise of *monarchy*. And if the splendid phrases they have heretofore admired, appeared to them to add new charms to the goddess of liberty, we caution them against any surprize, should they find these phrases surpassed in brilliancy by those now offered by the same persons to decorate the throne and sceptre of royalty. We have now before us the speech of Carion Nisas, delivered in the French tribunate, on the 2d May last. When it is considered that this Carion Nisas was once a *bon patriot*—a member of the jacobin club; and that he has frequently sworn "*eternal hatred to kings and royalty;*" our honest yeomanry may perhaps smile at seeing how easily a mock patriot can put off "*old prejudices;*" and with what zeal and promptitude he can adopt and trig out new principles.

FRENCH TRIBUNATE.

The reply of the tribune CARION NISAS, *to the speech of Curtat, on the vote for raising Bonaparte to the Diadem.*

Nisas, after declaring his intention to observe the most inflexible moderation, proceeded—

Citizen Carnot is afraid that the measures proposed (the nomination of Emperor, and the appointment of an hereditary succession) amount to nothing short of the total and absolute destruction of the republic, and that those who support them, have either the intention, or are so unfortunate as to give up *liberty and the country to the prey of a despot.* What! because the first magistrate shall be called emperor, and because his power shall be hereditary, shall there no longer exist in France liberty or a country? Shall we have no law or a social compact? for, according to his opinion, these first wants of a people are inconsistent with such a species of dominion, such a form of the supreme magistracy. Thus thought not that zealous republican J. J. Rosseau, who has formally declared, that every legitimate government, that is a government founded on law, is a republican. What! is there any man who would now talk of putting men above law? (1) What government is more legitimate which proposes, organizes, accepts itself, which is inconsistent with the liberty, the maturity, and the solemnity which preceded it, which inspired the measures which we adopt, and which presides over their discussion?

Citizen Carnot is afraid of beholding the return of the ancient monarchy of France, of feudal and proprietary royalty. Very little reflection is necessary to shew, that betwixt the species of royalty, and that which we now propose, there is as great difference as betwixt light and darkness. Royalty began with taking possession of the land, with the seizure of the persons of those who inhabited it. The inhabitants were then *homines protectates, adscripti glebæ.* It was on these monstrous fictions that the rights, titles, and *jus* of the government of royalty were founded. The king of the French, such as the constituent assembly wished to appoint him, the emperor of the French republic, such as we now wish to establish, is neither the proprietor of the soil, nor of those by whom it is inhabited. He is at the head of the French by their voluntary choice. His dominion is moral, and no servitude can legally proceed from such a system. (2)

Citizen Carnot seems to believe that the result to which we now direct our attention has been long before hand prepared by the First Consul, with an art as skilful as a desire constant and indefatigable. On the contrary it is a fact, and I call on those who know it best to declare (and there are many who can do so) that the First Consul was the last to enter into this sort of holy conspiracy in favor of the country, formed on the 9th of November by a small number, among whom I had the honor to be one; a small number which successively increased till it became an innumerable multitude—the whole French people, whose wish it is impossible to disobey. It is true that the object was at first concealed, that the end in view was disclosed with a certain degree of address, that the precautions necessary to procure its success were adopted. There were (and citizen Carnot continues among that number) a number of citizens, the number of which have daily diminished, who, full of revolutionary prejudices and errors, had not benefitted by the lessons of reflection and experience, and who were not yet capable of admitting them. It is this that rendered address necessary in disclosing the light to a person diseased, who has been long deprived of it. In the midst of this activity of wise opinions which were advancing to improvement, and of erroneous notions which seemed to take a retrograde course, the First Consul shewed a resistance and a reluctance as sincere as for a long time invincible, to the result of which he perceives the necessity. He was, however, the last to perceive it, and it is only a few days since, that compelled by the public voice, that you see him publish those addresses which six months ago poured on him from all parts of the republic, supported by the warm solicitation of the magistrates and public functionaries, and which he has hitherto suppressed. The alarm created by the attempts at assassination against the person of the First Consul by the prospect of the frightful evils which would have followed from them, had they taken effect, have strengthened every resolution, and hastened every measure. The First Consul is ambitious of glory. He is zealous for it; but it is proper that he should consider power and glory. A word from him, a single emotion of that great soul which he could disclose to the country, will render that truth more evident than all the details, and all the assertions which I could adduce. One day the First Consul spoke with the most profound sensibility of the miseries of the revolution: some one wished to weaken his emotion by a representation of the results of that great crisis, and in conclusion said to him, "it does not belong to you, citizen first consul, to be afflicted at the revolution—without it you would never have been elevated to the rank you now hold, and you would never have acquired that immense glory with which you are covered."—"Well!" exclaimed Bonaparte, "would to God that France had never heard of me—that its government had never been guilty of such errors, and that its people had never experienced such miseries!"—No, the man whose heart gave birth to these expressions, which I confide to history, sees, in the aggrandizement of his power, only the increase of public happiness. He sees in his own grandeur only the glory of the nation. He accepts the rank which is offered to him, and he has not eagerly courted it. There is a certain species of ambition which is above certain low views.

Citizen Carnot (continued Carion Nisas) wishes to alarm us by the example of the Cæsars, and the disorders of the Roman empire. The fear, however, is very ill founded, and the analogy by no means just. On the contrary, the great misfortune and the capital defect of the power with which the Cæsars were invested, arose from that power not being hereditary; the privilege of adoption destroyed every thing, and election threw things into confusion—and these are precisely the inconveniences to which the system we now wish to introduce is directly opposed. By persisting to a system nearly similar to that of Rome, Poland has been destroyed. By adopting one nearly similar to ours, Russia has made a very considerable step to its consolidation.

Citizen Carnot has had recourse to the Roman republic, and as exhibited to us a perfect government and liberty at the same time wisely preserved in that vast state: without doubt it became great indeed; but in proportion as it became great, did it also become democratic? In order to render the government effective, did they not perceive the necessity of a single head? Citizen Carnot is convinced of this truth, and admits the temporary remedy of the dictatorship—temporary indeed in regard to the people who intended only to establish it for a short time; but that might become perpetual in the hands of an enterprizing and ambitious dictator, a bloody transition from democratical licentiousness to an empire indefinite and without a constitution, or in other words, an absolute despotism.

Citizen Carnot urges an objection against the hereditary system, which is real and cannot be eradicated. It is certain that this species of government sometimes makes nations enter into domestic interests, and enhance family quarrels. This, no doubt, is a danger; but what human institution is without a danger? But these interests have at least some reality, some utility among the people at large, and this danger is less than that to which nations are often exposed in consequence of espousing the quarrel and enlisting themselves on the side of the personal passions, quarrels and interests of their rulers or their orators. Pericles was not an hereditary prince, but for a insult offered to Aspasia, the Grecian republic was set on flames. (3) In the best times of the Roman republic, espousing sometimes the interest of a tribune, and at another that of some other factious party, involved the senate in constant alarm; and the senate, sacrificing the people to their private interests and their private quarrels, embroiled them with their offending and unoffending neighbors. The pretext for a foreign war was never wanting when the senate dreaded the approach of civil broils, and the blood of the people continued to flow. (4)

This brings me to the consideration which citizen Carnot urged by way of anticipation, as far as regards our relation with foreign powers. Surely it is only necessary to employ the slightest degree of common sense, to see that they will a thousand times prefer a government analagous to their own, to a government always menacing, because the principles of its establishment would be opposite, and consequently inimicable. The government of an individual has for its guarantee abroad, the wisdom, the maturity, the experience of the prince; there is neither wisdom, maturity, nor experience in a prince certainly liable to change, and that eternal effervescence of popular government, a prey to every passion, eternally menaces and agitates the interests of surrounding states, and confounds all the relations of external politics. This recalls to my recollection the observations of the profound and prophetic remark of a statesman (M. de Merci Argenteau) the minister of the house of Austria, who, about the time of the greatest revolutionary convulsions, was asked, whether if he thought seriously that with German arms he could replace the Bourbons on the throne, he would not rather prefer leaving the republic quiet to govern itself, as those then in power judged most expedient? We know well, answered this wise politician, that we cannot make France accept masters when she has determined not to receive. We know also, that raw and inexperienced as her armies are, they will more than once beat our troops, and cause dreadful loss. We will support these reserves, and we will continue to fight, sometimes advancing and sometimes retreating, according to the varieties of fortune. At the end of some years, a general or a politician must necessarily arise in France, who will seize on the government, who will reduce every thing to regular order, and with him shall conclude a peace. That would be impossible; it would be frivolous with a revolutionary species of government, which would forever threaten to set Europe in flames. I confess that this statesman appears to be more sagacious, more wise than our colleague, who proposed to us seriously the example of the United States of America.

It is now for the first time that this example has been held forth, and it is not for the first time that it has been combated. After the shameful and perfidious flight of the late King to Varennes, Vadier proposed in the constituent assembly, the example of the American government, and invited that assembly to give to France a similar constitution. Barrere spoke against this proposition. Why was this so much to be regretted victim of the decemviral proscriptions not preserved? and might he not now repeat with that facility of eloquence which we have all so much admired. Why cannot I sufficiently remember his arguments and his words to repeat them to our colleagues? If I recollect rightly, he said, "a population thinly scattered on a most extensive soil—a new people on a new land—a people whose activity will for a long period be satisfied by numerous and easy means of subsistence—a state insulated on a vast hemisphere, surrounded by impenetrable forests and vast seas, can never be brought into comparison with a people surrounded by enterprising and restless nations, itself restless and enterprising, like all those populous and civilized states, among which the means of provisions are dear and scarce in proportion to their luxury and population." Consider what he said a little, and that the impression made by it on the constituent assembly was so powerful that not a word more was said of a presidential or federal government. (5)

---

(1) *Yet the new order of things declares that this emperor shall not be responsible for the acts of his administration.*

(2) *But this is a distinction without a difference; the man who cannot be brought to an account for his actions, and who has an army at his command, needs no other recognized power over the men or the soil—his will is the law.*

(3) *This parrallel is drawn from the conduct of one usurper and artful hypocrite to sanction another.*

(4) *This is an argument in favor of and not against popular government; despotisms always combine the evils of aristocracy or oligarchy, the creatures of the despot are then the oligarchs.*

(5) *Joel Barlow's second letter to the people of the United States would have been worth the perusal of this man, if he had not been a minion, as perfidious and debased as any that flattered Augustus.*

PARIS, June 9.

It is reported that Talleyrand is to be appointed Arch-Chancellor of State.

They write from Calais, "Our forces are doubled; the army and the fleet are married together. The soldiers are good sailors, and the sailors good soldiers. Our hussars are rowing; our dragoons climbing up the masts; and our sailors marching as grenadiers."

LETTER FROM PICHEGRU TO LOUIS XVIII.

To his most Christian majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre.

"Paris, Feb. 20.

"Moreau is already in the temple, and a dungeon is there waiting for me. The same scaffold, as the same prison, will probably contain us both, and for ever remove two generals whom the foreign usurper of your majesty's throne regards as the only rivals of his military fame; whose probity is a reproach to his guilt; and who, I am proud to say, have set him, as well as future conquerors, an example of virtue and moderation; who entered the career of danger and glory, poor, and who left it pure.

"Sir, for the last time a faithful subject addresses his beloved sovereign. When the grave is dug, and ready to swallow up its victim, all flattery ceases, all hypocrisy is laid aside. Even a villain in that situation would act and speak with sincerity. In a short time, sir, I must be out of the reach of the vengeance of my country's tyrant; and even your majesty, my country's lawful king, will not have it in his power either to pardon past errors, or to reward services performed.

"Sir, from what I have read in the history of former times, and from what I have observed of the actions and opinions of my contemporaries, I am firmly convinced, that legal and monarchical government can alone make subjects happy, and their sovereign safe. Excuse, therefore, sir, the frankness of a soldier, when he acknowledges, that it was neither as the heir of seventy kings, nor your personal talents and virtues, that made me desire to see your majesty quietly seated upon the throne of your ancestors. No, sir, though I was born in your majesty's dominions, I was nearer related to my fellow subjects than to my prince, and their welfare and the welfare of mankind has always been regarded by me as superior to all other considerations. I would never have been a rebel against my king, but I neither would have assisted him to return to power, had not his hereditary rank and supremacy been, not only closely connected with, but inseparable from, the comforts and liberty of my countrymen, and from the tranquility of the world.

"Sir, the time cannot be distant, when your majesty will again rule in France. The prosperity and interest of all civilized nations demand it. Please, sir, then to remember the poor relatives of a general, who, like Bonaparte, might have usurped your majesty's authority, enriched his family, promoted his accomplices, enslaved his country, and tyrannized over it, with Europe. Remember him, sir! he was dutiful when rebellion was fashionable; he was honest when infamy was a recommendation, and he was disinterested when egotism excluded consanguinity, as well as patriotism and loyalty!

"My last breath shall be a prayer to the almighty for my king and for my country, &c.

"CHARLES PICHEGRU."

Letters between Madame Bonaparte and Madame Moreau.

Les Novelles a la Main, Ventose an XII. No. III. or Paris, March 20, 1804, contains what follows:—

In a preceding number we published a letter from Gen. Moreau to the First Consul. We are now informed from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that General Moreau instead of acknowledging himself guilty of the pretended conspiracy, says, that had he conspired with Pichegru, Georges, and others, such would have been his plan, &c.

"The letters we now lay before the public, are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by some female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution.—The one is written by a lady, near 50, sharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of 22, who has been refused to share a dungeon with her husband. We guarantee their authenticity. They want no comments. They speak for themselves."

To Madame MOREAU.

"Paris, 22d Ventose, Year XII. March 14, 1804.

"*Madame,*

"Though the crimes of your husband are great, the clemency of the First Consul is greater; and my friendship for you, and my compassion for a person so dear to you, surpass both. Apprehend, therefore, nothing for General Moreau's life. By the very constitution which he intended to overturn, the chief magistrate possesses the power to pardon; and I *promise you* that it shall be *employed* in this affair. Do not, however, by any ill-advised indiscretions of yourself and of your friends, aggravate the enormity of your husband's guilt. They alone can shut the door of mercy for ever, and bring General Moreau to the scaffold.

"I salute you cordially,

"JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE."

Madame MOREAU to Madame BONAPARTE.

"Gresbois, March 14, 1804.

"*Madame,*

"I cannot be called indiscreet in saying, that your assertion that declares my husband guilty, is rash, ungenerous, and cruel. I do not wish to enter into a discussion unbecoming myself and my husband, *who is the criminal,* he who, disinterested or without stain, has served *his country*; or he who *served France,* only to become the tyrant over Frenchmen. He, whose victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner, who made those victories subservient to organize his oppressions over France and all nations. He, who in the most corrupted country dared to be honest, and had the courageous modesty to confound himself in the crowd, after he had resigned the supreme command; or he, who owes every advancement towards authority, to some new crime, and has, therefore, no other choice left but between power and death—a throne or a scaffold. But let General Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before pensioned assassins! Let him be tried by men whose lives are as pure as his own, and not by persons, accomplices in the atrocities of General Bonaparte, and whose past crimes answer for their present obedience; and I pronounce you, that justice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will dispatch an order for the arrest (un mandet d'arret) of the really culpable of high treason against France—against the world.

"Cease, madam, to mock humanity, and to insult my feelings, by talking of your husband's clemency and mercy!—Gracious God! how canst thou suffer, without inflicting chastisement, the profanation of those words! The clemency, the mercy of that cruel man, who even in his youth, had the ferocity to inundate the streets and squares of Toulon and Paris, with the blood of innocent men, women and children! who ordered those soldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the same city poisoned his wounded companions in arms, and butchered his disarmed prisoners! who hired an assassin to stab one rival, General Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots, and bribes tribunals to dishonor or murder in France, another rival general, whom he could find no banditti audacious enough to pierce!!

"General Bonaparte's reign of crime and of terror may be prosperous, but it cannot be long. Success attended Robespierre—but in a short time the guillotine punished his barbarity! Providence is always just; the same in 1804 as in 1794. My husband and myself are as resigned to the will of the Almighty, as we are firm in a belief of an hereafter—terrible for assassins, poisoners, atheists, and tyrants, but consoling to suffering innocence upon earth. I salute you, "JULIA MOREAU."

LETTER THE FIRST.

OF A SERIES, ADDRESSED

"To the Legislatures of the repective States"

Is published in the National Intelligencer of Friday last, the 10th instant.

These letters are evidently intended to favor the re-election of Mr. JEFFERSON—and their author may readily be inferred from the very first paragraph to the first letter, which contains two broad and barefaced misrepresentations.

"*In a period of peace and prosperity,*" (says the letter) "*the public attention is naturally directed to your deliberations.*"

Legislators and People of America! *Is that a period of peace,* in which the substance of the nation is wasted to maintain a constant warfare?

Are squadrons sent *in a period of peace,* and at an enormous expense, to combat the Barbary Powers?

Is that a period of prosperity, in which our harbours are blockaded, and our commerce, *the sole source of our revenue,* the prey of every pirate?

Is it not rather *a period of national shame and individual calumny,* fairly attributable to those who misled the public judgment, and abuse its confidence?

Since with power to have commanded the respect, and inducements to have secured the favor of foreign nations—with means to have established the internal happiness, and resources to have provided for the external tranquility of the country—with every benefit of a neutral position—a productive agriculture, and an extensive commerce—with a government wisely organised, and "in the full tide of successful experiment"—with all these advantages in their disposal, such has been the neglect, or the incapacity—the weakness, or the vicious policy of the exclusive patriots, to whom the administration of our affairs is confided, that America, at this moment, experiences nothing but insult and injury from abroad, and exhibits nothing but dissatisfaction at home.

An inference of the national spirit being made from the character of its Chief, our harbours are blockaded, and our commerce is the prey of the most contemptible pirates. The wrongs thus inflicted are either borne without a murmur, or the contempt with which the representations of our Executive are treated, is studiously concealed from the people. The honor and the interests of the State are postponed to the convenience of time-serving rulers—and to protract their stay in office, every species of indignity is winked at, the principles of the constitution are subverted, and the confederacy itself is brought to the brink of dissolution.

Such is the sad but faithful abstract of our foreign and domestic concerns—nor could ought more propitious have been expected under the auspices of a man, who, after torturing his faculties to frame a speech fraught with professions of political tolerance and moderation, had scarcely entered on the exercise of his power before his conduct gave the lie to every declaration he had made—and his persecutions falsified every tenet which he professed to inculcate or to believe.

Such a man may repeat professions till his tongue blisters—but where will he find credulity, at home or abroad, to believe him? *(Ph. Com. Reg.)*

INDIA.—The British possessions in the Hither India, says a late London paper, are nearly doubled during the last ten years, while the late very important and glorious successes will still add to their great extent and population. The inhabitants of those countries on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, as also in the interior situations, may be now moderately calculated at twelve millions, independent of those in the fertile island of Ceylon, the Prince of Wales's Island &c. while the trade and revenues of the whole are more than trebled.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 do.
New Flour, (superfine)	43s do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	28s to 30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

☞ CANDIDUS, No. I. is postponed until our next, when he shall meet with prompt attention.

A letter, dated Tripoli, April 4, mentions that the crew of the Philadelphia were in good health, that the officers had received permission to ride occasionally in the country, accompanied by a Dragerman; but they were not allowed to visit the consuls. *Nat. Int.*

Mr. Pitt, In the British House of Commons the 18th June, on the subject of the additional force bill, in reply to the observations of Mr. Sheridan, Lord Temple and others, of the opposition, said — As to the argument, that the Administration is not worthy of confidence, I am at a loss to conjecture upon what ground it rests. This, its first measure, surely cannot be the cause, for it looks to an object upon which all persons of all parties and all descriptions were agreed.—There must then be something awkward or unfortunate in the manner of bringing it forward, if it be the cause of this loss of confidence. It is a delicate thing to speak upon the formation of the present Ministry; but with regard to the question of a more or less extended administation, I believe I may appeal to the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Fox,) whether in a conversation which I had with him upon the subject, he did not admit, that if the Administration was not considered efficient and competent to its purpose, and that it consequently became right to remove it, that it was the province of the House to change: but as to who is to be the Minister in the place of the person removed, I ask the Hon. Gentleman whether he did not at the same time say, that he knew his duty too well to agitate that question in the House? Well, then, what is to be done to obstruct the Minister? Why, because his first measure is a good one, that is to be made a subject of complaint, and this is to be a *hint* to him to retire from office. But the hint is not broad enough, and I shall not take it *(a laugh.)* I think the bill will pass with an encreased majority. I will not understand this hint, and I do assure the Hon. Gentlemen, that though they were to gain this point, they would have a good deal more to do, before they could reckon upon success. It is curious indeed, that I should be thus attacked by a combined confederacy of troops, who unite in sentiments upon this subject only, while during all their past lives, they have been involved in contradiction, and uniformly opposed to each other. I am not prepared to say whether a more extensive Administration would not have been more suited to the present times, but it is the prerogative of the Crown, to call any person whom it thinks fit to the situation. I have been at issue upon this point in former times, and I am now ready to maintain it as necessary to the free and monarchical Constitution of the country. As to my sufficiency or the sufficiency of those in office with me, it is not necessary to say a great deal upon that subject; but I am surprised at the language that has fallen from a noble Lord (Temple.) I think it a little singular that my acting in concert with a part of the late Administration should be made a bar to the confidence of him and his friends. I do remember the time, when in the moment of his bitterest hostility to the Minister, I do remember that they then said, if his Majesty would exclude me in the administration they would withdraw their opposition *(Hear! Hear!)* I am sure I have done nothing since that which can justify any change of opinion; and, therefore, I am at little loss to know upon what ground they should now say, that the exclusion of men with whom they have not acted should make them refuse me their assistance, and send them into opposition. I hope I have spoken guardedly upon this delicate subject. It is one which from habits of private friendship and connections, I should wish to have entirely abstained: but what has gone forth into the world calls on me to say thus much. Sir, much fault has been found with the present Bill, but I think I may, without vanity, be allowed to say it is a much better bill than the other, because it attempts to raise a force on better grounds by many degrees than that bill did. It has been the custom, Sir, during the debates on the present bill, to contract this and other matters with the measures of the former Cabinet: gentlemen may amuse themselves in so doing. I can only say this is not a Cabinet that decides measures by telling of noses, as is done in this House, not that adopts measures according to a plurality of votes. A great deal has been, said Sir, in the course of the debate, of my not having formed an administration on a broad basis, and an extensive scale as to talents and influence. Sir I am perfectly aware that it is reasonable to expect great advantages from a broad Administration in times of danger—and yet Sir, I have my doubts whether such advantages are not rendered doubtful and questionable, from the great variety of arguments I have heard advanced during the debates on this bill, which shew, almost to a certainty that the Hon. Gentlemen, who, from their opposition to it and who would, many of them have been expected to form a part of that broad Administration, scarcely agree in any two points on which they give their opinions."

Philadelphia Gazette Correspondence.

From New-Orleans, July 7.

"In my last I believe I mentioned something relative to a meeting held here for the purpose of authorising a representative to congress: and think, added, that it would not probably prove abortive. The spirit however has mounted higher than I imagined. On Sunday last a meeting was held in the public ball-room to hear and deliberate on a remonstrance to be signed by the inhabitants, and forwarded to congress by two deputies. Altho' I did not feel myself interested in the project, I attended, and heard the document read. It is the production of much ingenuity, and as such was cordially received. I can only pretend to give you the principal points of the remonstrance. It requires that the act passed by the last congress for the government of Louisiana be annulled, and particularly that part respecting the slave trade; that the French language be preserved in all our judiciary and civil proceedings; that we be immediately acknowledged as a state, and enjoy as such the privilege of appointing our own executive council, and making our own laws. Such are the objects of this procedure The merit of the remonstrance is given to Edward Livingston, esq. To morrow there is to be another meeting, for the purpose of choosing the two delegates, who are to proceed immediately to the seat of government, loaded with the grievances of the people of Louisiana.

"The 4th inst. was celebrated here with great enthusiasm.

"There is below an English Guineaman, with 250 head of slaves."

Our London correspondent, under date of June 18th, says, "since my last two, great events have taken place; a change in the British ministry, and a change in the government of France. There is no conceiving or foretelling at present how far these two events will affect public affairs; but more or less their influence will be felt both here and on the continent. Mr. Pitt is now again our prime minister, and the affairs of the nation are *bona fide* directed by him: he stands against the formidable phalanx of Mr. Fox and all his friends, who are disappointed in their expectation of his coming into administration, and they with him; but though Mr. Pitt is said to have wished Mr. Fox and a selection of his friends to come in, the king positively refused to admit Mr. Fox into his councils—Mr. Pitt has brought in his bill for the defence of the country, which has met with such opposition, owing to the exclusion just mentioned, that on a division of the house, at the first reading, Mr. Pitt had a majority of only 40 in a house of 409 voters, and only 50 majority on a division on the second reading. The grand struggle will be at the third reading, expected to-morrow.

"Affairs on the continent are become more interesting every day, since the elevation of Bonaparte to the dignity of emperor of France, in as much as it is not known yet what answer will be returned by the great potentates to the respective ambassadors at Paris, who have made known to their sovereigns the above change—the most absurd rumors are afloat in the interim, supposed to come from Vienna and Ratisbon. From the former it is pretended that the most important changes are about to take place—that as Napoleon Bonaparte receives the crown of France, Poland will by the intervention of Russia, and with the consent of Austria and Prussia, receive a king in the person of Louis XVIII!! A likely story, that the king of Prussia, who knows Louis the XVIIIth. to be no body, a king of straw, should consent to part with his share of Poland to him, and thereby erect him into a King indeed, and make a rival of him! And who knows if Louis would accept of such a dignity, when he has a natural right to a richer diadem? Other partitions are talked of in the German empire—Austria to have the Inn quarter (without prejudice to Bavaria) the archduke Charles, as grand master of the Teutonic order, to have the title of elector, and all the possessions of the order of Malta in Germany (which is to be entirely suppressed, as the English are masters of the Island of Malta) besides the two principalities in Franconia, of Anspach and Bareuth. Prussia is to have Hanover, and the city of Esport with its district is to be ceded by Prussia to Saxe-Weimar, along with the Eichfeld. Other rumors are, that a private engagement has been made between Prussia and France—that the French are to evacuate Hanover—to quit the territory of the king of Naples—the king of Sardinia to receive an indemnification—the elector of Baden to receive satisfaction for the inroad made lately on his territories—and lastly, that the concerns of the German empire are in future to be conducted at Vienna.

With regard to the trial of the conspirators now holding at Paris, though the trials are nearly, if not quite gone through, and the judge given a summary recapitulation of the crimes and evidence, to confirm them against the accused, the result is not yet known here: but the examination of Moreau, and what he said in his own behalf before the court, in the opinion of the people here, surprises us, and rather tends to condemn than acquit him: he discovers no talent, no greatness of mind, nor firmness, but whines and supplicates for mercy, in what he says; is, in some things he says, inconsistent with himself, and on the whole it is expected he will suffer death with the rest.

"Nothing is said now about the invasion of England. It is a subject lost among the bustle and parade at Paris. The old processions of *Corpus Christi*, took place in all the churches at Paris on Sunday, the 3d inst. and drew prodigious crowds of the inhabitants, either thro' piety or curiosity, to be present—the same, it is said, was uncommonly grand and showy."

ATTEMPT AT NEGOCIATION.

St. Domingo.

We copy the following interesting article from the Englishman, a London paper of June 17:—

"A British Agent was dispatched from Jamaica to St. Domingo on the 3d of January, on board of the Tartar frigate, with proposals for a treaty, which had for their basis the original agreement between Generals Maitland and Toussaint, with a few modifications and extensions favorable to the commerce of St. Domingo. The Tartar touched first at Jeremie, a port on the south side of St. Domingo: but as Dessalines was at Port-au-Prince, she sailed for that town, and entered the harbour on the 15. The British Agent had the following day an interview with the Governor General, when numerous objections were made by him to the treaty, and amendments and additions were suggested, to which it was impossible to accede, so very extravagant were his demands. Dessalines wished to stipulate for universal commerce, and for freedom of navigation round the island to any distance from the coast his vessels might proceed. He also insisted on being supplied by us with arms and ammunition, and what was most extraordinary, with negroes. From terms so excessive as these, no hopes could be entertained of any thing like a satisfactory issue to the negociation, and during five days more while the British Agent and his colleagues remained at Port-au-Prince, only another interview took place. Dessalines seized the opportunity of recapitulating a number of old grievances, complained of by Toussaint, and tending to shew his doubts of our sincerity. He laid vast stress on the confidence reposed in him by the people of Hayti, and of the dignity and independence of his Government, which obliged him to reject the terms we proposed, and to which he could not think of acceding, since the island was open, to the commerce of the whole world, France excepted. To a proposition that he should put us in possession of the post of the Mole, during the war only, he answered, that it was altogether impossible, and that he had given orders to destroy all the fortifications on the land side of the town, which had been carried into effect at Port-au Prince, and was to be done through the whole of St. Domingo.—Our Agent returned to Kingston with the proposal of Dessalines in writing, after a solemn promise that an answer should be sent from Governor Nugent, at Jamaica, with all possible dispatch.

"This promise was punctually executed, for the British Agent did not remain quite a week at Kingston, when he embarked in the same frigate for St. Domingo with Gov. Nugent's ultimatum. With the exception of some trifling modifications, it differed little from our first proposals. The Governor thought it, however, expedient to send presents to Dessalines and his principle officers, to the value of several hundred pounds, chiefly composed of hats, gold lace, epaulets, and sabres. On the 10th of February our Agents were landed at Jeremie, but as Dessalines was then at Aux Cayes, no interview took place until his arrival, which was the 25th. Instead of relaxing in the demands he had before made, he renewed all his objections, and even insisted as a preliminary, that we should furnish him with one million pounds of powder, equal to five hundred tons, with fifty thousand muskets and ammunition; fifty thousand sabres for infantry; five thousand for cavalry, and fifty barrels of flints. So extraordinary a proposal was a convincing proof that he had no intention of treating with us; but it was considered the wisest course to assure Dessalines that his demand should be laid before the Governor of Jamaica. The Agents returned to Kingston, and, we understand, that in consequence of Governor Nugent's dispatches, all idea of a treaty with the Republic of Hayti is entirely relinquished.

"We learn from undoubted authority, that Dessalines and the great mass of his officers and army are equally perfidious and brutal; and it is confidently maintained, by those best acquainted with his character, that no treaty made with him or any of them, can be kept sacred.—Such a measure would inevitably expose the lives and properties of our merchants to the caprice of those ferocious banditti, who, if left to themselves, must fall a prey to each other. They have now an army of nearly 20,000 men on foot, without any resources for its support. The troops are miserably clothed, receive no pay, and would be shortly without the means of existence, as cultivation is neglected throughout the island, were we to declare the ports in a state of blockade. The actual ration allowed to each black soldier consists of a herring and half a pound of bad bread. The whole population of St. Domingo is not now 150,000 souls, and of that number not more than 95,000 are effective males. The population, diminishing as it would decrease still more rapidly, were they deprived of all external succour. With a people so disproportioned to the standing army, it may be easily conceived to what a miserable state the plantations are reduced. The few which are still worked are cultivated by women, children, and old men; and all the sugar works and distilleries, except in a few instances, have been totally destroyed. A quantity of Taffia, sufficient for the consumption of the military only, is not made in the whole island, and not a single pound of sugar is to be obtained. It would seem from the sentiments expressed by Dessalines during his conferences with our agents, that he intends to make coffee and cotton the chief commodities of the island.

"As the blacks naturally look for another attempt on the part of France, to recover the island, their present system is to destroy all the fortifications around the towns, unless where they protect the entrance of the harbours."

NEW-YORK, August 13.

On the 9th inst. we published a report received by a vessel arrived at Newburyport, of an engagement having taken place up the Mediterranean, between Lord Nelson's fleet and a French squadron that had slipped out of Toulon. This news is now confirmed by the arrival of the Ship Protector, capt. Rutgers, from Cette, in France.

Messrs. Wharton and Seaman, who came passengers in the ship Protecter, informs us, that on their voyage from Leghorn to Marseilles on the 23d of May, off Toulon, they passed the English and French fleets engaged in action; but that, night coming on, they were prevented from knowing the result.

On Saturday there was a parade of the military, in compliment of the Chiefs of the Osage nation of Indians, now on a visit to this city. The military marched out and encamped on a plain near the city. After going through their exercise and firings, in presence of the Osage chiefs, the Governor and great Officers of state the Mayor and Corporation, &c. they and the whole party sat down to dinner prepared under the tents, at the public expence.

Yesterday the Osage Chiefs dined on board the French frigates.

August 14.

Captain Ely, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth from Amsterdam, informs us, that Admiral Verheul, with about sixty sail of gun-boats, schooners, and brigs, under his convoy, in the passage from Flushing to Ostend, fell in with a division of Sir Sidney Smith's fleet, and an engagement ensued, in which the latter were beaten off, and the flotilla arrived at the place of its destination without any other injury than the loss of two gun boats. Some of the English ships were considerably crippled in their sails and rigging, and one of their brigs was said to have sunk. In consequence of this success, Admiral Verheul had been admitted a member of the French Legion of honour; and had received the compliments of the Batavian Government.

A Flotilla was collecting at Nieu Diep to join in the projected invasion of England; and American vessels were of course refused admittance.

A file of Dutch papers to the 23d June, inclusive, is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the Oliver Ellsworth, and is in the hands of the translator.

Yesterday the Grand Jury, now in session, much to their credit, after patiently hearing a mass of testimony for three days, unanimously brought in a bill of indictment against AARON BURR, V. P. of the United States, for sending a Message or challenge, inviting Gen. Alexander Hamilton to be *killed* by him in a duel, and against WILLIAM P. VAN NESS and NATHANIEL PENDLETON, for acting as seconds. By this Indictmennt, if confirmed by the competent Tribunals (of which we have no doubt,) Mr. Burr, Mr Van Ness and Mr. Pendleton, are by the last law against duelling, passed by the Legislature of this state, completely disfranchised, and of course disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit, or of voting in this state, for the term of 20 years. The *Murder* of Gen. Hamilton, having been committed in the state of New-Jersey, the Grand Jury did not feel authorised to take cognizance of it; but we are informed from the first legal authority, that a prosecution will be under the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The new coinage of crown pieces, from dollars, is now going on with all possible dispatch, at Mr. Bolton's mint, at Soho, near Birmingham. Within these few days two waggons, containing about seven tons of dollars each, were sent under proper escort from the bank to that place, where eight dies are employed at the same time, each of which will strike 60 in a minute, giving the impression on both sides at one stroke, and so simply constructed as to be worked by one man, without the smallest danger; the piece discharging itself from the die, another instantly slips into its place. His majesty's head and the reverse are done in a masterly stile, and will be extremely difficult to counterfeit.

(London Paper.)

CAMBDEN, (S. C.) August 6.

By a gentleman just arrived from Charleston, we are informed that the Yellow Fever has again made its appearance in that city, that during his stay there numbers died of it, and that on Monday, the 23d ult. there were seventeen deaths, all of that disease.

DUBLIN, June 8.

Last night, by order of the Commander of the Forces, all the troops in the garrison were suddenly assembled at their respective alarm posts (between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,) with all the appointments necessary for troops taking the field, knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, &c. and even camp equipage, and entrenching tools.—They remained there until about two o'clock, when they marched with a large park of artillery, taking the northern road. The whole was conducted with so much secrecy, that not even the officers of the several regiments knew where they were going, or what enemy they might expect to meet.

During their absence, various conjectures were made as to their destination, or the cause of so sudden a march; many supposed that the French had effected a landing, but the general opinion was, that Lord Cathcart only wished to keep the troops on the alert, and to give them some idea of what they may have to do when they least expect it; and this was realised by the return of the troops at three o'clock in the afternoon, when it appeared that they had gone along the North Road, to the extent of 10 or 12 miles, scouring the country coastways, &c. and going through various manœuvres necessary in case the enemy had actually landed, or made their appearance on the coast.—They came into town much fatigued, and so covered with dust that they made a most curious appearance. Their cloathes and caps were almost white, but their faces were as black and dirty as possible.

The troops assembled, and marched with so much silence, that few of the Citizens knew any thing of the transaction until this morning, when there was not a soldier to be seen in the streets, as there was only a very small detachment from each regiment left to protect the necessary posts, the barracks, castle, magazine, &c.

Lord Cathcart has been much admired for his great activity as well upon his as on every other occasion since his appointment here. His Lordship intends immediately to make a tour and inspect the coasts of Ireland, particularly those of Donegal and other western counties, in order that such means may be carried into effect, as may appear most useful for their defence.

Another check has been given to our circulating medium: dollars, which were current for some time past at 5s. 1 1 2d. each, would not be taken in payment on Saturday for more than 5s. 1 1 2. It is said to be owing to a juggle between some shopkeepers and silversmiths, as the later have issued silver tokens for shillings (which I mentioned to you in a former letter,) and as they can make seven or eight of them out of a dollar, they want to purchase their circulation. There is an inattention in our government in not either issuing a silver coinage, or by a proclamation affixing a value to foreign coin, but we are left floating in uncertainty what we shall do. I have known ladies to pay their chairmen by orders for bread on their bakers.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and [illegible] from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 17th, 1804.

134

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

For Sale,

The finest Old Madeira and Sherry

WINE,

In Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Alſo, a few hundred buſhels

CADIZ SALT.

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.

N. B.—Wanted to purchaſe, BANK SCRIP of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 2d of Auguſt, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

" Two Tellers;
" One Diſcount Clerk;
" One Runner;—and
" One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the firſt Teller ſhall be allowed "$1200; ſecond Teller $800; Diſcount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teſte,

WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

At a convocation of the Viſitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber within the ſaid College the 7th day of July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Viſitors of William and Mary College will, on the 28th day of September next, proceed to the appointment of a Profeſſor of Mathematics; and that notice thereof be immediately given in the public papers.

A Copy—Teſte, W. RUSSELL, c. c.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the "ſtock held in this inſtitution be iſſued under "the bye laws hereof, the ſcrip or evidence of ſhares "held herein be tranſferable by indorſement or aſ"ſignment, and that all the ſhares ſtanding in the "name of any ſtockholder ſhall be tranſferred in "the books of this company to the perſon or per"ſons producing the ſcrip or evidence of ſuch ſhares "regularly endorſed or aſſigned.

"RESOLVED, That the preſident of the bank "at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all "ſtockholders (which meeting ſhall be in the city "of Richmond on the firſt Monday in September "next) for the purpoſe of adopting ſuch bye laws, "rules and regulations as ſhall be deemed neceſſary "for the government of the inſtitution; and conſi"dering other ſubjects important to its intereſt."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teſte, WM. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requeſted to attend a general meeting at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the firſt Monday in September next, for the purpoſes stated in the foregoing reſolution.

AB'M. B. VENABLE, President.

Just Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Chrildren's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 21th, 1804.

I SHALL depart for the Weſtern Country on the 10th of next month. Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh me to ſettle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North ſide of the Ohio, will be pleaſed to depoſit the amount of ſums due on their reſpective tracts, with my commiſſion and charges, at the Office of Meſſrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton: attention is requeſted to this notice, as the ſituation of the ſubſcriber compels him poſitively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his beſt friends.

GEO: CLARKE.

Auguſt 3d, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT SYDNOR, dec. late of this city, are requeſted to make them known to Mr. George W. Hill, as I wiſh to make proviſion for payment.

William Sydnor.

Richmond, Auguſt 10th 1804. 1aw3w.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thouſand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the ſame diſtance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overſeer's Houſe, & houſes for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overſeer's houſe, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a ſmall family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a conſiderable part of it freſh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by application to the overſeer on the premiſes, will be ſhewn the land. The terms of ſale will be one fourth part of the purchaſe money paid on the 1ſt day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each inſtalment to carry intereſt from the day of ſale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved ſecurity, together with a deed of truſt on the land, will be required of the purchaſer, to ſecure the payment. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not ſold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the higheſt bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of Auguſt next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either caſe, the purchaſer will have leave to ſeed wheat as ſoon after that time as he may chooſe—and may be furniſhed with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, lay from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t25.1.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Rock, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber occupies a convenient house a few yards from Mr. J. Ogilvie's Academy, where he wiſhes to board 10 or 12 young gentlemen who may attend the enſuing lectures, that are to commence ſhortly. The terms will be as reaſonable as the price of provisions will admit; and the entertainment will be good—by the public's obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, Auguſt 14th, 1804. 2w

A Petition

WILL be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to paſs a law authoriſing the proprietors of the Ferry across Staunton River, known by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the ſaid river, at ſome ſuitable and convenient place contiguous to ſaid ferry.

Auguſt 9th 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, ſurviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.

AGAINST

John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Frecnia his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderſon and Janney his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & deviſees of John McKeand, deceaſed; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McKebert, dec. who was executor of the ſaid John McKeand, dec. Defts.

In Chancery.

ROBERT West is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this ſuit; and the cauſe coming on by conſent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the anſwers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforeſaid, and the proceedings in a ſuit at law in this court, brought by the complainants againſt the defendant Watt as executor aforeſaid, which judgment was obtained at the December ſeſſion 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expoſe to ſale at public auction, together or ſeparately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the ſmall TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in truſt to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of ſale ſhall have been adverſiſed four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers; the terms of ſale to be one third in caſh, and the remaining two thirds payable in inſtalments with legal intereſt from the day of ſale; the firſt inſtalment to be paid twelve months, and the ſecond in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſers to give bonds for the ſaid two inſtalments, and in default of payment to be again ſold by the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the reſpective purchaſers: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid commiſſioners who may act do from the proceeds of the ſales hereby firſt directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thouſand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty-one cents, with intereſt on two thouſand two hundred and twenty-two dollars ſixty-ſix cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the ſixteenth day of December one thouſand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a ſtatement among the exhibits, and the coſts of this ſuit, and the ſurplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the ſale, to be brought into court, ſubject to ſuch order as may hereafter be made concerning the ſame: the monies firſt raiſed by the ſale to be applied to the ſatisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that ſuch of the commiſſioners as may act convey to the purchaſers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1804.

IN purſuance of the foregoing decree, we ſhall expoſe to ſale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premiſes in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this Office.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, this day, a Negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a down look. He carried with him, a pair of brown linen trowſers and ſhirt, a calico waiſtcoat, and ſome other clothes (not recollected.) He eloped in conſequence of being accuſed with breaking into my Store-Houſe, and it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get to Kentucky. Any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and commit him to Jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of ten dollars;—or taken out of this county, and delivered to me at my Houſe in Pine-top, they ſhall receive fifteen dollars.

JOHN JACKSON.

Middleſex County, Auguſt 9th, 1804. 1aw3w.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000	*Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2	*Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60	*of*	500	30,000
2000	*of*	15	30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,			10,000
1	*other Prize of*		10,000
59	*other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000	*of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938	*Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062	*ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
		Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½			5,155
		Dollars,	125,155
2	*prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2	*ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3	*ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50	*ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1	*ditto*		155
		Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*			12,500
Expences of drawing,			2,500
Sum raiſed,			10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,			1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,			20,000
1	*other prize of*		20,000
2	*ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3	*ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49	*ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1	*ditto*		155
		Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bricken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Farrand, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

DIOMED.

THE owners of *DIOMED* inform the public, that this extraordinary Stallion has gone through a great ſeaſon, and remains in the higheſt health and vigor. He will be let to 15 Mares, by inſurance, between this and the 20th of September, at $50 each.

The next ſeaſon he is to ſtand at this ſtable, and be covered by ſubſcription, to be limited to 60 Mares; owner of each Mare to pay $100 by the firſt of October, the money to be returned, in every inſtance, if the Mare has not proved to be in foal, unleſs the property ſhall be changed.

Gentlemen may be aſſured of the propriety of being expeditious in ſubſcribing, either in perſon or by letter, with Col. Selden; becauſe it is believed that the ſubſcription will be filled and cloſed in a very ſhort time, when not another Mare will be admitted on any terms.

Tree-Hill, Auguſt 6th, 1804. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his preſent ſtock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glaſs & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a ſhort date—or Negroes will be taken. A perſon deſirous of engaging in the mercantile buſineſs, will have an excellent opportunity. The aſſortment is well choſen—ſuch as will ſuit this place.

Richard Maſon,

Williamſburg.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

For Glaſgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,

2,000 buſhels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stops, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

Auditor's Office, 10th Auguſt, 1804.

THE Commiſſioners of the Revenue are requeſted to ſend as ſoon after the 15th of September as poſſible to this Office, by poſt, a liſt of licences granted to merchants in their reſpective counties or corporations.

3t SAM'L. SHEPARD, Aud'r.

---

200 Hogſheads Tobacco wanted on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,

Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ſhip early to ſea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ſhip warranted to ſail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ſhip, built of teck wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to

BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond,*
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Petersburg,*
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk.*

Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherſt, to me, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a debt therein ſpecified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminſter, I will, on Thurſday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for READY CASH,*

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horſes ſeveral head of Cattle, and ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, or as much thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid debt with Intereſt and the expence attending this truſt.

RICHARD POWELL.

Warminſter, Auguſt 1ſt, 1804. 3w

Miſs Robbins,

AFTER making her ſincere acknowledgments to her friends and the public for that portion of patronage which ſhe has experienced, wiſhes to inform her patrons that, on the firſt Monday in September next, ſhe will REMOVE HER SCHOOL to Shockoe Hill, to a houſe nearly oppoſite to Mr. COPLAND'S, where ſhe wiſhes to receive half a dozen Young Ladies as boarders. Aug. 9.

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houſe, on the ſtreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Baſin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling houſe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alſo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ſtreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholeſale and commiſſion merchants. Poſſeſſion of theſe two Tenements will be given when finiſhed, which is ſuppoſed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804,